The following letter is published in the New York papers as constituting the ground of the indictment of Capt. Levy by the Grand Jury of this District at the instance of the United States:

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1851. WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1851.

Sin: I have addressed your Excellency several letters since my arrival in the United States from your city, but sorry to say have not had the pleasure of a reply to any of them. The main object of this letter is to warn you of the pending danger of your Government and loss of your tarritory.

the pending danger of your Government and loss of your territory.

The principal object of my visit to this capital is to defeat the nefarious plans of Jose de Garay and his companions in the Tehuantepee matter. They are now in this city with the Hon. Daniel Webster, concocting plans to make a political question of Tehuantepee for the Whigs, which our party, the Democrats, will not allow.

It is Mr. Webster's object to get you to rescind the article in the treaty for the protection of the line of your frontier; take my advice as you value the interests of your country, never do it. It is worth more than all the gold mines of California to you.

I have published many articles in this country in support of the character of your Government and nation. The enclosed article has been of much service to you, and will have its due influence in their coming Congress.

have its due influence in their coming Congress.

It was Mr. Webster's intention to press the Tehuantepec matter this next Congress, but will now be careful how he acts before he hears from Mr. Letcher about the frontier acts before he hears from Mr. Letcher about the frontier line. I hope are you receive this that your Excellency has signed my grant that was left in the honorable Secretary's hands to be made out according to the laws passed by Congress for your approval and signature, as I am anxiously awaiting for it to put my route in operation, and save your country from ruin and loss. My steamers are all ready for operation, and I have sufficient funds in Mexico to complete my route in a short time, so soon as I get your signature to the acts of Congress to carry out my grant to become a law.

grant to become a law.

I sincerely hope your Excellency will see the urgent necessity to dispatch this important object, which the interest and welfare of Mexico depends on. My line of communication will support your administration more than all the armies that can be put in the field against the revo-

all the armies that can be put in the neid against the revo-lutionists, and enable you to crown yourself with laurels.

I send this under cover and through the hands of your honorable Minister residing in this city, and sincerely hope it may reach your Excellency's hands in time to be of service to you. Trusting to have an early reply from your Excellency in the city of New York, where I leave for in

Wishing your Excellency health, long life, and pros-perity, I have the honor to sign myself your sincere friend and obedient servant, JONAS P. LEVY. and obedient servant, JONAS P. LEVY.

To his Excellency Sr. Dn. Mariano Arista,

President of the U. States of the Republic of Mexico.

### FROM AN AMERICAN LADY.

LONDON, JANUARY 20, 1852. I shall be glad to hear from you. Meanwhile you may be charitably amused with an invalid's notes, currente calamo, of the beautiful ideas which float past her delusion. How could I enlarge on the catalogue Raisonné of the Great Exhibition? Nay, I forbear! But I have just read an account of the surprising success of an Englishman, if Englishman he be-not a Yankee-who has built name and fame upon making Papier Maché in large masses: not of paper, like the French, but of its material-rags. This wonderful conception, which I have heard original from a child's prattle, has at least been carried into execution with good sense, skill, and enterprise by Mr. Bielefield, at Stains, on the river Colne.

If made of rags, the material of paper, why not of the coarser or refuse cotton, the material of rags? of flax, of

And yet another: A machine has been invented to bore cylindrical holes, sloping downwards to meet the roots of any trees which may need their aid. They are to be filled nesota. with manure. Would it not be wise to have similar holes or passages, leading from a sufficient distance to the tree. and filled with loose stones-a channel peculiarly adapted to the conveyance of natural or artificial moisture? When a young tree is transplanted such might easily be made and filled by means of guiding boards, afterwards withdrawn.

Does M. Calderon know how many a "God speed" has gone up for the QUEEN of Spain, whose gentle mercy to a Mother has read the nations a lesson so beautiful? I heard a gentleman say, "It overcomes us, softening so much of harsh that repels us in the doings of man, and it is worthy of the exquisite line-

# 'So shines a good deed in a naughty world!"

# THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We announced a few days since that the Common Council of this city had given Mr. RIDDLE and his associates a lease of Reservoir Square, on very favorable terms, for a period of five years, for the purpose of erecting on it a suitable structure in which make an exhibition of the industry of all nations. A meeting was held yesterday by a few gentlemen interested, or desirous of becoming interested, in the enterprise, preliminary to an application for a charter of

We understand that among the foreign attractions which are already promised to it are the Amazon, by Kiss, which took a Grand Council Medal at the late London exhibition; a colossal statue of Washington, by Marochetti, whose statue of Richard Cœur de Leon also took a Council Medal; a statue of Wesley, by Carew, and also one of the Crucifixion, exhibited by him in the Crystal Palace; the statue of Prometheus, by Manning; the "Veiled figure," by Monti; a silver statue of Columbus, from the Sardinian Commissioners; and some three hundred and fifty works of art exhibited in London last summer, scarcely less interesting or remarkable than those we have enumerated.

Farina, the great Eau de Cologne manufacturer, has engaged to keep a fountain of Cologne water playing during the entire period of the exhibition, provided the amount consumed is admitted by our Government free of duty, which we presume should be done as a matter of course He has also engaged to exhibit about one hundred and fifty of the very best paintings in Dusseldorf on the same

Prince Albert, the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir Joseph Paxton have also promised to become exhibiters.

A proper building can be erected and the goods a stored ready for exhibition, it is supposed, for less than \$200,000; a sum, at fifty cents a ticket, which would be reimbursed to the exhibiters if only half of the citizens of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City were to visit it once.

Such an exhibition would give New Yorkers a busy and profitable summer. Hotelkeepers, steamboat, and locomotive proprieters, omnibus owners, &c. would have reason to remember such an event forever.

MARRIAGE OF JENNY LAND .- A Telegraphic

despatch from Boston, dated on Thursday, says: "JENNY LIND was this morning married to Orro Gold-"JENNY LIND was this morning married to Otto Goldschmidt, planist, of Hamburg, at the residence of S. W.
Ward, Esq., her banker in this city. She was married
after the Episcopal service, by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright,
in the presence of Ex-Governor Everett; N. J. Bonditch,
her legal adviser; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ward; and the
Swedish Consul. Mr. Goldschmidt had performed with
her at several of her recent concerts. They will reside
for the present at Northampton, Massachusetts."

The New York Tribune of Wednesday says : "It is idle, worse than idle, to visit this city with the idea of engaging a passage by steam across the Isthmus to All the vessels (both Panama and Nicara-' gua) are full up to April, and those for that month are ' rapidly filling up. Either engage your passage weeks beforehand, or take your way around the Horn or over

the Sierra. There is no help for it." STEAMBOATS AND RAILBOADS.—From a report lately made to the U. S. Senate it appears that 995,100 passengers were carried during the past year on the steamboats which navigate the Hudson river. In the last half of the year 517,418 passengers were carried on the Hudson River Railroad, while in an unfinished state, and notopened River Railroad, while in an unfinished state, and not opened through till October. This result is equal to an average of 3,276 passengers per day, or more than a million per annum. It thus exceeds the number said to be carried on all the steamboats; a result which ensures the success of the railroad. The travel through the valley of the Hudson must continue to increase, and during the present year will probably exceed two and a half millions of passengers in the aggregate.—Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The following correspondence, relating to a block of marble which his Holiness the Pope proposes to furnish for the National Monument, was ordered to be published by the Board of Managers :

LEGATION DES ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE PRES LE SAINT SIEGE, ROME, LE 24th DECEMBER, 1851. SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have been apprized by his Holiness the Pope, through Cardinal nent, of his intention to contribute a block of marble towards the erection of the National Monument to the memory of Washington. The block was taken from the ruins of the ancient Temple of Peace, adjoining the Palace of

the Cæsars, and is to receive the inscription of "Rome to Ayres to the 3d of December. America." As soon as this work is completed, the necessary measures will be taken to forward it to you. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

#### LEWIS CASS. JR. Addressed to the Secretary of the National Monument Society, Washington.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1852. SIR: Your letter of the 24th of December last, informng me that you have been "apprized by his Holiness the ope, through Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State of the Roman Government, of his intention to contribute block of marble towards the erection of the National Monument to the memory of Washington," has been laid before the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society of this city, and they have instructed me to communicate through you to his Holiness the Pope their sincere gratification at the information thus furnished of his intention to contribute a block of marble from the ruins of the Temple of Peace at Rome to be placed in the monument now in the course of erection in honor of the illustrious Washington. I am requested to assure you that it will be not only interesting, but acceptable, as an offering from "ROME TO AMERICA," and especially so as forming a part of an ancient structure, once dedicated to peace, in the vicinity of the Palace of the Casars, to be placed in juxtaposition with blocks of stone which have been presented by the modern and free States of the American Confederacy. It will be regarded as a manifesation of respect paid to patriotism and private virtueto the name and character of one whom the civilized world holds in the highest estimation, and to a nation whose annals he has rendered glorious.

The monument now in the course of erection will, it is believed, from its magnificence, do honor to the great patriot and statesman, as well as to his countrymen by whose voluntary contributions it is to be erected.

The Board of Managers respectfully request you to ender their thanks to his Holiness for his very acceptable contribution, and to inform him that it shall be placed in conspicuous position in the monument.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient GEO. WATTERSTON, Secretary. Lewis Cass, Jr., U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Rome.

## LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

St. Paul, (Minnesota,) January 15, 1852. The Territorial Legislature convened one week ago yesterday. The delegation from Pembina, in the Northwest, came a distance of five hundred miles with dogs and sledges, camping out during fourteen nights on the way. with the mercury, some of the time, 40° below 0!

The Governor's message is full of interest, and a pe rusal of it will well repay any one desirous of obtaining light upon the resources, condition, and prospects of Min-

The value of the taxable property of the Territory, re turned by the assessors, is between \$1,200,000 and \$1,300,000, and has increased fifty per cent. within the last year. About eighty thousand acres of land have been entered, in one form or another, at the land office during the same time. Taxes have been trifling; the public treasury is solvent, and his Excellency recommends that by prudent legislation it be kept so. Ample provision has been made by Congress for the support of common schools and the endowment of a university, by the grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every town-ship to the former, and of two entire townships, to be se-lected from the unlocated lands of the whole Territory, to

the latter; and the Governor recommends that these re-sources be religiously protected and carefully husbanded. His Excellency alludes to the Indian treaties concluded glowing picture of the advantages, resources, and fertility arger tract-through the midst of which flows the St. Peter's, and whose borders are watered by many other rivers-and characterizes it as the "garden-spot" of the

The treaty of Pembina provides for the cession of a region bounded on the north by the British line, and intersected by the Red river of the North. Its confirmation, he thinks, would invite into this region American settlers, and be the incipient step towards opening a com-munication with a vast country, from which an extensive mmerce will ultimately be drawn to the Atlantic cities The boundary line is now in dispute between the half reeds on this side and the settlers on the British side, and he recommends that measures be taken to have it de-fined and marked.

The number of Indians within the Territory he states a wenty-five thousand. But a single murder has been com-mitted by them on the whites within its limits during the

# BIRNEY ON COLONIZATION.

The Pamphlet on Colonization, from the pen of Mr. JAMES G. BIRNEY, the Abolitionist, comprises an examination into the case of Strader et al. vs. Graham, recently decided in the United States Supreme Court, and concludes with an address to the free colored people of the United States, advising them to emigrate to Liberia. The point of special interest in the pamphlet is the advice to he free colored people to emigrate to Liberia. He points out forcibly the necessity for their going somewhere before ong, owing to the stringent enactments of the various free States excluding them from their territories. He contends that the state of things which rendered their preence here an encouragement to their enslaved brethren has passed away; that their presence can be of no service; that by remaining they will only destroy themselves; that "superiority on the part of the whites will always be vaunted over them," and that, "as a class, inferiority will always be acknowledged" by the blacks. Having shown the necessity of their going somewhere, he then considers the various countries opened to them-Canada, the British West Indies, and Liberia. He gives various bably pass Congress. This will reduce the cost of transportation, and render the working of the mines still more strong objections to the two first, and concludes by warmly recommending them to go to Liberia.

The Ohio State House, which was burnt on Sunday, was an old building. A new and magnificent Capitol is in progress of erection. It is 304 by 184 feet, and covers 55,636 square feet. Last year \$99,388 were expended on it, and this year an additional appropriation of from \$250,000 to \$300,000 is asked for. The Columbus Journal gives the following account of the destruction of the

old building : On Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, the cry of "fire" rang through our streets. It was soon ascertained that the Old State House was on fire. The watch first discovered it in the centre of the Senate Chamber, and on the floor. This was nearly extinguished, when it was discovered that the timbers overhead and near the were on fire. Soon it burst out through the roof, and the ntire belfry was quickly in flames. The engines could not reach the fire, and it was then evident that the venerable old edifice in which the Legislature of Ohio has citizen of the State when the constitution was adopted, met for the last thirty-five years was doomed to destruction. The belfry, after burning brilliantly for a few minutes, came down with a crash upon the floor of the Senate Chamber. The roof then gradually fell in, and the upper story of the building was a mass of flames. An effort was made to confine the fire to the Senate Chamber and upper rooms, but there was too heavy a mass of burning matter on the floor to be extinguished, and soon the flames reached the hall of the House of Representatives. The desks, chairs, and furniture had been removed, and the entire building was then resigned to its fate. In the Senate Chamber very little was saved. We learn that the Clerk's papers were all secured, but that a large mass of documents, journals, constitutional debates, &c. were consumed. The loss to the State is not great, as it is hoped that by 1858-'54 the State House will be so far completed as to permit the session of both Houses in the new halls.

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO

The Boston Traveller has the Journal of Commerce of Rio Janeiro to the 11th of December, which furnishes some details of the latest intelligence from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Gen. URQUIZA, with his sanguine invading army, are, as it appears, concentrating on the Parama, preparatory to an attack on Gen. Rosas; while the latter is making a prized by his Holiness the Pope, through Cardinal firm and resolute stand, strengthened by a large army tonelli, the Secretary of State of the Roman Governnewspapers:

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 11. Yesterday arrived the English steampacket Prince from the La Plata, with Montevideo dates to the 5th and Buenos

The first of December was a fatal day to the Bands Oriental, by the death of Gen. Ganzon, destined by the vote of all to occupy the Presidency. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Unquiza, and, uniting the confidence of the parties, was the one wanted for the new epoch. The re grets were general; but can it be said his death compromises the public tranquillity? No. The only danger is from the other side of the river; and should Rosas prove the victor, the Oriental State will not have tranquillity, nor legal or constitutional regimen; but should Rosas ccumb, a power will prevail to put down any agitators either of the States of the La Plata.

On the 4th, embarked on the Brazilian steamers Recife Pedro 2d, and Golfinho, the division Oriental of 1,600 men for the Parana, to unite with the armies of Entre Rios and Corrientes, all under the command of Gen. Urquiza. This division, selected from the best infantry of the Oriental State, is commanded by the disciplinarian, Col. D. CEZAR DIAS.

On the 4th, returned to Montevideo the Brazilian representative, from an official visit to Gen. Urquiza, at Gualegnaychu, (up the Parana,) having had several conferences. At the same time and place was present a representative of the Government of Paraguay, givin adhesion to the alliance and against their "common my," the Governor of Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian official also called at the camp of the Brazilian army at Colonia, and conferred with the commander, "Conde Caxias." On the 3d, Gen. Urquiza left for the camp to take charge of his and the troops of Corrientes, intending to ommence operations on the 15th. At Buenos Ayres the representatives were passing laws giving the "Supreme Chief" extraordinary powers, and exonerating him from usual requisitions during the war and for "three years after the victory"-also a proposition whereby the value of bullion might not be increased. An emission of sixty millions of the public funds was contemplated.

The Commercio del Plata, of Montevideo, of 5th Decem ber, says the Brazilian army are camped at Colonia, in which situation, assisted by the strong steam power, they are afforded opportunity to cross to any point of the opposite coast where the necessity of the war may require. The Montevideo papers further say, in substance, that the late political parties are comparatively quiet, notwithstanding the partisans of Rosas have endeavored to revive animosities-with no other result, however, than causing to escape to Buenos Ayres some officers who like to live in war.

### COPPER MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

A new and important business has arisen in this ountry without hitherto attracting the public atten ion-we allude to copper mining on Lake Superior The wonderful mineral deposites that have been discovered have been known to but few, and scarce ly believed when seen. One cause of the ignorance that prevails is doubtless owing to the wild speculation in stocks that arose upon its first discovery, before any legitimate efforts were made to work the mines. As soon as the facts are generally disseminated showing the profits consequent upon the judicious management of the business, we apprehend another mania will seize the public mind, and probably lead to various speculations. No caution will prevent persons of sanguine temperament, in a season of prosperity, from embarking in the most extravagant adventures. We propose to give a few facts to show the advantage

of a judicious prosecution of this business, and the value of a portion of the country which a few years ago was regarded as worthless. The mine which has thus far been the most productive is called the Boston and Pittsburg \$60,000, and in 1852 \$60,000 more will be divided. In another view, shares which cost \$184 have received back in dividends \$34, and are worth \$100 in the market.

The Northwest Mining Company ranks next in value. Mining was here commenced in earnest in 1849. About \$80,000 have been paid in. In 1849 the nett proceeds from the sale of copper amounted to some \$5,000; in 1850 to about \$32,000; and in 1851 to something over \$50,000. This company owns a large tract of mineral territory, upon which two valuable veins have been opened, and a number of others discovered. The property owned by this company is of immense value; and mag-nificent fortunes will in a few years doubtless be realized

The Minnesota Mining Company is located near the Ontonagon river, some forty miles westward of the two preceding. Immense blocks of pure copper are taken from this mine. It commenced in the autumn of 1848, and has a capital paid in of some \$90,000, or \$30 on a share—there being but three thousand shares. They mmand \$150 in the market. A large dividend will,

command \$150 in the market. A large dividend will, we think, be paid from the earnings of this year.

The Copper Falls Mining Company is now prosecuting its business with much energy and success. It likewise has a large tract of land and several very promising veins. Mr. Hill, the superintendent, is very sanguine of complete success; and his experience and judgment are entitled to much weight. The shares are selling at less than \$10, although he considers them low at \$25.

There are a number of other companies working with various success. The prospects of some of them, as, for instance, the Bohemian, Quincy, Douglas, Houghton, and Albion, are excellent; and, as the shares are now very low, inducements are offered for investment, and the pro-

ow. inducements are offered for investment, and the prolow, inducements are offered for investment, and the probabilities are that there will be a rapid appreciation.

Our object is merely to direct the attention of the enterprising to this interesting region. The gain reaped from the workings of a successful mine is frequently five hundred per cent. Shares in the Boston and Pittsburg Company, which cost \$18.50, sell for \$100. In the Min-

nesota for \$30 the owner can now receive \$150. The Northwest shares will probably increase one hundred per ent. in value in a year.

A bill for the construction of a canal around the Fall. of St. Mary has been reported in the House, and will pro-bably mass Congress. This will reduce the cost of trans-

profitable. Labor is already falling in price on the Lake, and agricultural products increasing, and consequently

the price diminishing.

Sufficient reasons have been given why public attention will ere long be directed to the Lake Superior Mines.

THE CUBAN FILIBUSTERS .- The trial of O'SULLIVAN and others has been set down in the United States District Court for Tuesday next, at which time, the Judge said, the accused must be ready to proceed. An attempt to obtain a further postponement, on the old plea, the "absence of a material witness," was made, but the application was denied .- New York Mirror.

The "Negro Exclusion Bill" passed the Senate of In diana on the 22d ultimo. The bill, as it now stands, does not prevent the negro from coming into the State, but levels all its penalties against the white man who employs and requires the negro already here to register his name, and carry around with him a certificate from the Clerk of the Circuit Court that he is entitled to live in the State. Shortly after the passage of the bill, Mr. Dunn, from Lawrence, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to report a bill providing for the colonization of the negroes now in or who may hereafter acquire a residence in this State by birth, The resolution was adopted by a vote of 36 to 11.

[Richmond (Ia.) Palladium.

Mr. GARBER, the Editor of the Madison (Indiana) Cou rier, was lately killed at that place in an affray with Mr. Hinns. Though both Democrats, the affray was the re-sult of a difference in their views as to some point of LATEST FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 2 .- The American steamer Humboldt, which sailed from Havre on the 14th ultimo, arrived here on Sunday morning, he ving encountered terrific gales on the passage, and damaged her rudder to such an extent as to render repairs necessary.

The Humboldt left Havre on the morning of the 14th, and Cowes the same evening. She brings thirty-five passengers and a full carge of valuable goods.

ENGLAND.

The London News of the 12th of January, in alluding to the detention and firing into the steamer Prometheus by the commander of the Express, says that the British Government will express to the Cabinet at Washington, in frank and manly terms, their regret at the occurrence, and testify in a marked manner their disapprobation of the aggressor's conduct. The matter may therefore be regarded as settled.

Parliament will be opened on the 3d of February by the Oueen in person.

The present Cabinet will face all its difficulties withou further modification or alteration.

The London Times says that Russell's Cabinet cannot survive the session, though the Peelites peremptorily refuse all overtures for a coalition. The Times further says that nothing can save the Cabinet unless it is modified in a broad and liberal sense.

Sir HARRY SMITH, commander at the Cape of Good Hope, has been superseded by Gen. CATHCART. The apintment is not popular in England.

There has been no settlement between the operative enineers and their employers. No less than thirty-six firms have closed business, and ten thousand men are out of employment. A compromise was, however, expected. Bombay overland dates to the 16th of December state that Dost Mahommed was still living north of the western

frontiers, threatening to attack the British forces.

The Aden expedition has been abandoned. Bombay is ranquil, and money abundant. For the orphans of the crew of the Amazon who were ost by the burning of that vessel the Queen has contributed £150. There will doubtless be about £50,000 raised

Mr. CROSKEY, the United States Consul at Southamp ton, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of New York, suggesting the taking up of a subscription for the same purpose in that city.

#### FRANCE.

for them.

The President of France has issued a decree dissolving the National Guards, but states that they will be re-orgafized when the Government may deem it necessary for the maintenance of public order. In such case the President will appoint the Commandant, Colonels, and Lieutenant

It is still expected that Louis Napoleon will declare himself Emperor, but it is felt that such a step will not add to the despotic power he at present exercises.

A large number of prisoners are being shipped from Bristol to the pestilent swamps of Cayenne.

A decree has been issued banishing Victor Hugo and six hundred and twenty Representatives from the territory of France, Algeria, and the Colonies. The same decree orders the removal of Generals Changanier, Lamoriciere, and Bedeau, and M. Thiers, M. Girardin, and twelve others, temporarily from France and Algeira, for reasons of public security. The Generals have been reeased from the fortress of Ham and escorted to the frontiers. Arrests continue to be made in all parts of France, and there was a virtual reign of terror.

The French funds have fallen considerably.

The steamer Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th ultimo for New York, put into Halifax on Wednesday, in consequence of having exhausted her supply of coal during a very tempestures passage.

have already made overtures of a reconcination, and assembly that the first passage is a reconcination, and assembly that the first passage is a reconcination, and assembly that the first passage is a reconcination, and assembly that the first passage is a reconcination, and assembly that the first passage is a reconcination, and assembly the first passage.

The most interesting intelligence brought by this arrival, and communicated to us through the Telegraph, is what relates to the new Constitution of France, which had just been published at Paris. From the summary of its provisions forwarded to us it appears that President BONAPARTE is to be the responsible Governor of the Nation for ten years; justice take an oath of obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President. In case of his death the the President being entitled, however, by a secret a hand deed, to designate such citizens as merit the confidence of the People. So much for the Republic of France! This Constitution, it is said, does not give

general satisfaction. married to a Swedish Princess, is confirmed.

The French papers are filled with accounts of the Cavenne. Amongst them are some of the most minent members of the Council of State and several Editors of newspapers.

A decree has been issued sequestrating the properv of absconding insurgents.

A quantity of arms have been surrendered to the public authorities in execution of the decree dissolving the national guards. .

No news is reported from England, and nothing from other parts of the Continent, except that the Danish Government has yielded to the demands of Austria and Prussia respecting the Duchies. It is to allude to the fact. stated also that the Chargé of the United States and the Turkish Ambassador were not invited to a late banquet given in Vienna by the first officer of the

# THE WOMEN SAVED FROM THE AMAZON

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Southampton under date of the 13th January, gives the subjoined narrative relative to the ape of two of the female passengers from the burning steamer "Amazon:"

"The escape of Mrs. MACLENNAN was almost a miracu lous one. She was twice separated from her child, an infant of tender age; yet the courage she displayed in recovering it, in the midst of the scenes of horror attending the rapid conflagration of the ship, shows the enduring love of a mother, which no circumstances of danger to herself could cause her to forget. We regret to add that the husband of Mrs. Maclennan is among the fearful list of the missing by this terrible catastrophe. She, however, entertains a firm conviction that Mr. Maclennan escaped through which she has passed. On landing at Southampton to-day she was powerfully affected.

"Miss Smith, the other female passenger, has displayed

a heroism and intrepidity throughout these painful scenes which place her almost in the rank of Grace Darling. She is a very prepossessing young lady, and we understand took a passage by the Amazon to join a family in Porto Rico, with whom she had obtained the appointment of governess. Miss Smith states that, after having retired to rest on the eventful night, she was aroused by a sudden noise and a cry of 'fire!' She rushed out of her berth in her pricht dress that the rest had some and a cry of the state of the rushed out of her berth in the price of the state of the noise and a cry of 'fire!' She rushed out of her berth in her night dress, but was met by some gentlemen, who conducted or carried her back to her cabin, enjoining her not to be alarmed, as the flames would soon be subdued. From the increasing confusion, however, she thought it her own safety, and accordingly obtained possession of a blanket and a petticoat (snatching up the first articles at hand) and rushed upon the deck. The appearance of matters there, it appears, impressed her with the conviction that Capt. Symons had lost all control over his crew, who were rapidly launching the boats and getting away from the ship as fast as they could. Miss Smith, therefore, formed the resolve of saving her own possible, and set about it with a coolness quite ex-

traordinary. She put on her petticont, enveloped herself in the blanket, and then, making fast one end of a rope to some part of the bulwarks of the ship, and securing end to one of her arms, she threw herself over board with the intention of getting into one of the boats but if unsuccessful in this endeavor, to remain suspended as long as she could and then to drop into the sea, preferring death by drowning to the horrible alternative of perishing by fire.

"The flames were rapidly approaching the part of the

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK EXPRESS. PARIS, JANUARY 18, 1852.

Since the sailing of the last Liverpool steamer several important political events have transpired in Paris. The President appears to be determined to carry out to its fullest extent the policy which he has adopted; and, as no half-way measures will avail with so volatile and mercurial a people as the French, his course, though severe, is the only one calculated to secure permanent prosperity to the country, and afford a fair prospect for future stability. On the 16th instant four hundred and sixty-eight per-

sons, ordered to be transported to Cayenne, arrived at Havre, where they were immediately embarked on board the steam frigate "Canada," (the old "Philadelphia" of the French mail line,) to be conveyed to Brest, where they are to be sent out in company with another lot as soon as the whole party shall have been assembled. The prisoners were escorted by fifty of the Paris gens d'armes, who accompanied them to Brest. Every precaution was taken to prevent any demonstration on the part of the citizens of Havre, and no accident occurred. One only was released and allowed to return to his family, a Mr. Rivire, a Paris advocate, whose friends succeeded in procuring his liberation at the last moment. Among the number sent off, were MM. Martin and Michot-Boutet, late representatives from Paris and the Batignolles.

Most of the distinguished military prisoners who incarcerated in the Castle of Ham were liberated on the 10th instant, and ordered out of France. Each one was accompanied beyond the frontiers by police agents in citizens' dresses. They desired to retire to Brussels, but the request was denied to all but General Changarnier and Colonel Charras, who are permitted to remain in Belgium. General Leflo, who appears to be particularly obnoxious to Government, has been sent to England. Monsieur Baze was conducted to Aix-la-Chapelle, and General de Lamorciere to Cologne; General Bedeau is appointed to reside for the present at Liege. It will be recollected that these were military prisoners of the first and highest class, and their remaining in exile is entirely dependant upon the will of the President, to whom it is said that some of them have already made overtures of a reconciliation, and ask-

two classest: the first of which comprises sixty-six, who are permanently exiled, and the second eighteen, whose "emigration," as it is called, is to depend upon the pleasure of the Executive. Among the latter are Thiers and Jules de Lasteyre, a grandson of Lafayette. What a commentary upon republican freedom, that Representatives of the People should be exiled from their country and families for having entertained or expressed views and opinions in accordance with the wishes and interests of their constituents, and that through the exercise of a supreme

make treaties; is to appoint all public functionaries; are making for electric telegraphs, all of which shall centre and all who accept public stations are required to in the President's Cabinet at the Tuileries. In this manner orders and communications can be instantly and se-

cretly given.

The new coin with the effigy of Louis Napoleon will Senate is to convoke the nation for a new election, the President being entitled however by a court that the president being entitled however by a court that the president being entitled however by a court that the president house some piece; neat, plain, and the engraving is excouted in an artistic manner. It is far better than the clumsy head of Liberty which disfigures the other coins of

Public sympathy continues to be manifested in behalf of the unfortunate survivors of the Amazon, and collec-tions are being made here, at Havre, and at Southampton The news heretofore communicated by our Lon-don correspondent, that NAPOLEON is about to be The treaty between France and England as to copy

right has been duly ratified and exchanged between Lord Normanby and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. emoval of proscribed persons, who are to be sent to It secures the rights and property of authors in both countries. When will the tin countries. When will the time come that our own Government shall secure similar advantages for our citizens? Benjamin Laroche, the author, and translator of Shak

speare and Byron, has just died, after a short illness. Baron Pasquier, medical inspector-general of the French army, and who was the principal surgeon to Louis Philippe, is also deceased at an advanced age. The President has granted a pension of two thousand francs to the widow of the latter, who is left destitute. One hundred and ninety thousand francs have been ap-

propriated by Government to defray the expenses of the "Te Deum" at Notre Dame. The Bonapartist journals contrast this sum with the cost of the funeral ceremonies on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Orleans, for-New postage stamps are being prepared, with the head of the President instead of that of Liberty; and the Republican motto, "Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality," is being rapidly effaced from all the public offices and buildings. The late Hall of Assembly is a confused mass of

ruins, and in a few days no vestige of it will remain. The statue of Liberty which stood in front of the building has long since disappeared.

A romantic incident connected with the unfortunate and peautiful Countess de Bocarme has just been made public. You may recollect the Count de Bocarme, the Countess' nusband, was executed about a year since in Belgium for the murder of his brother-in-law, and the conduct of his hady on that trying occasion, together with her beauty, made so strong an impression upon the heart of a young Englishman residing at Paris that he was induced to offer his hand. The offer was declined, for the reason that she

had determined never again to marry. The young lover has just died, and bequeathed her a fortune of six hun-A solemn funeral service is being this day performed at the "Invalides," by order of the President, on the occa-sion of the death of Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, entertains a firm conviction that Mr. Maclennan escaped in one of the boats which has yet to be accounted for, and we understand expresses an expectation that he may yet be heard of. Mrs. Maclennan is severely bruised, and her health is considerably shaken by the fearful sufferings through which she has passed. On landing at Southampthrough which she has passed. On landing at Southampthrough which she has passed. is a devoted Bonapartist, although he is indebted to the late King and his family for the renown which he has ac-

quired and the position which he occupies.

Paris is at present unusually gay. Balls and parties are the order of the day, and a magnificent fete is to be given at the Hotel de Ville about the close of the present month. Several thousand invitations will be issued, and it is said that it is intended to celebrate the publication of the new Constitution, which will be promulgated about that time

THE GLADE FOR SALE.—I offer for sale my farm in Jefferson, known as the "Glade," containing 306 acres, 156 acres cleared, and 150 in timber. The quality of the land is unsurpassed by any in the county of Jefferson. On the tract is a comfortable log dwelling, a well of good water, and a stream running through one end of the farm. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. The farm will be shown at any time by Mr. T. A. Lewis who resides near it, and who will give information as to terms, &c. Application may also be made (postpaid) to Mr. Edward E. Cooke, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, or to Mrs. Alexander G. Gordon, Fort Hamilton, Long Island, New York.

Jen 31—wtfwp THE GLADE FOR SALE .- I offer for sale my farm

MR. WHITNEY'S RAILROAD PROJECT.

We find in the London Morning Chronicle of December 6th the subjoined editorial article on the subject of Mr WHITNEY'S visit to England in the prosecution of his great scheme of a railroad to the Pacific:

ring death by drowning to the horrible alternative of perishing by fire.

"The flames were rapidly approaching the part of the vessel from which she was suspended, when Miss Smith, observing a favorable opportunity, threw herself into one of the boats that happened to pass near her, and which was getting away from the blazing wreck. She fell heavily on one of the boats that happened to pass near her, and which was getting away from the blazing wreck. She fell heavily on one of the seats or thwarts of the boat, and one of the seates of the seats and uncertainties of a stormy sea and furious gale. In all the trying seenes which followed her firmness and courage never deserted her; in fact, on several occasions she took her place at the oars, and helped manfully by her bodily exertions to propel the boat. So destitute of clothing were the crew of the boat in which this young lady was a fellow-sufferer, and such an entire absence was there of any thing with which to make a signal, that she was obliged to take off her petticoat in order that it might be attached to an oar and hoisted as an emblem of distress to invite the attention of passing vessels.

"Miss Smith remains at the Royal George Hotel. It is needless to say she has lost every thing, and is, of course, in a state of destitution. Immediately on her arrival, Mr. Andrews (the Mayor) called upon her, and in the name of the committee presented her with ten guinear, with which to supply her immediate wants in the way of clothing and other necessaries. This assistance was most gratefully received and acknowledged."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM PARIS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK EXPRESS. The rapid progress which the United States are making towards the completion of a vast and intricate network of sorbing topic of the next Presidential election, will, in all likelihood, render the labors of the Federal Legislature exceedingly barren of useful results. It is also not improbable that the delay which has taken place at Washington, in deciding upon Mr. Whitney's pian, may have rendered it impracticable for the United States any longer to afford the facilities which at one time existed within their territory for the construction of the Pacific line. Happily, however, it may not be impossible to carry out the work on the British side of the border; and a few weeks may determine whether or not this enterprise. weeks may determine whether or not this enterprise, which the violence of party politics has indefinitely and unwisely postponed at Washington, shall be transferred to British ground. For our own part, we have felt so strongly the desira-

bleness of carrying out, if possible, such a scheme of communication, that we have repeatedly, during the last few months, brought the leading facts and arguments connected with Mr. Whitner's project under the notice of our readers. Since we last adverted to the subject, that gentleman has had the good fortune to have his plans that gentleman has had the good fortune to have his plans discussed, in his own presence, by distinguished men and learned associations, to whose opinions, in all matters connected with science, the English people are accustomed to pay much deference. Nor is their influence confined to this country merely; for any judgment which may be strongly pronounced by the authorities to whom we shall presently have to refer cannot fail of being respected in every part of the civilized world. Coming to England as the expositor of a scheme which was very imperfectly unthe expositor of a scheme which was very imperfectly un-derstood out of the United States, Mr. Whitney had the good derstood out of the United States, Mr. Whitner had the good sense to see that his best chance of success lay in the adoption, from the very first, of a perfectly frank and straightforward line of conduct, and in a total avoidance of all those airs of assumption and mystery which too often accompany and mar the promulgation of new projects. He was evidently well aware that, if he was to produce any deep and lasting impression in this country, it could only be by submitting his plans to the most unsparing scrutiny, and by being ready at all times to consider and answer objections. He pursued this course, and the result did not disappoint him. At first he found but little sympathy, and he met with formidable opposition. His data were disputed, and his practical conclusions were held to be exceedingly questionable. Still he persevered, and, strong disputed, and his practical conclusions were held to be exceedingly questionable. Still he persevered, and, strong in the integrity of his purpose, and in the bona fide nature of his proceedings, he was more successful in converting opponents, satisfying objectors, and winning the cordial confidence and support of impartial persons, than perhaps any other American who has ever visited us for the purpose. pose of promoting a commercial enterprise. This result is the more honorable to him because he achieved it without resorting to any of the usual arts of a popular mission-ary; and we are not sure that the influence which his visit has produced, in giving us better and juster views of the sterling American character, will not be among the most important of the indirect benefits which will arise from the

discussion of his project.

One of the first scientific bodies before which Mr. Whitney laid his views was the Royal Geographical Society; and although it was generally acknowledged among those who heard him on that occasion that his scheme was ingenious, there was no lack of objections of the most fundamental character. It was, we believe, at the meeting referred to that Captain FITZROY and Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON both expressed themselves, in terms more or less decided, adverse to the project. Other public bodies with very much the same and meetings were addressed result. Mr. Whitney then made his appearance before the Mendota, and with the Chippewas at Pembina. By the former a tract of forty-five thousand square miles is to be capital of \$110,000 was paid in, or about \$18.50 per share on six thousand shares. In 1849 \$60,000 was divided miles in length by sixty-five in breadth. He draws a most ments of Captain FITZROY and Mr. STEPHENSON, and that both those eminent adthorities are now convinced of the practicability of the enterprise. We understand also that Sir Roderick Murchison, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, having surmounted some early misgivings as to the soundness of the project, rendered most material assistance to Mr. Whitney in his later proceedings in this country. And whilst, on the one hand, the support of the most distinguished scientific authorities has thus been accorded to his scheme, it has been duly appreciated by capitalists on the other. Offers of the requisite means—in return, of course, for corresponding grants of participation in the profits of the enterprise have been made from several quarters; but, in the pre-sent state of the negotiations with the American Con-gress, they have necessarily been declined. Such offers gress, they have necessarily been declined. Such offers are, however, of great importance, as indicating the opinions of those who, leaving to others the philosophy and the theory of the undertaking, concern themselves mainly with its practical merits as a commercial speculation.

We have more than once alluded to the impediment which might not improbably arise to the realization of Mr. Whitney's scheme within the United States territory,

Mr. Whitney's scheme within the United States territory, in consequence of the pre-occupation of all or most of the lands on the western side of Lake Michigan, and on the belt of country which, in that region, would form the eastern terminus of the line; or, to use in this case a more appropriate word, its eastern "delta." The occupation of those lands is proceeding with great rapidity, and Mr. Whitney is, we believe, prepared to find that, by delaying to pass the bill of authorization, the Congress has in effect deprived itself of the means of granting the requisite powers and facilities for carrying out the work. In that event, however, there still remains the passallel belt of powers and facilities for carrying out the work. In that event, however, there still remains the parallel belt of country on the British side of the frontier. It is certain that the line could be made through that territory; and if, from the cause to which we have adverted, the American scheme should fail, the alternative thus offered will, we trust, be duly considered. There is no question of national rivalry in this matter. Provided that the line be made, it is of little consequence whether it be constructed within the American or the British border, or by American or British settlers. What we want is the railway and r British settlers. What we want is the railway, and or British settlers. What we want is the railway, and the hearty co-operation of both nations in making it. This is emphatically one of those works which are for the whole world and for all time—which are too gigantic in their scope, and too universal in their influence, to become the mere property of any single nation—not even of empires such as those which obey the laws of the Federal Republic or bear allegiance to the British Crown.

Mr. Whitney has recently returned to America, leaving the great project to which he has devoted himself in a position, so far as regards this country, which quest be highly satisfactory to the friends of progress and improvement.

ly satisfactory to the friends of progress and improvement on both sides of the Atlantic. He came amongst us almost a stranger, and he was perhaps not entirely devoid of those prejudices and apprehensions which are prevalent in Ame-rican society with reference to English treatment of transatlantic schemes and enterprises. He soon ceased to be a stranger, and he has carried back with him the most abundant testimony that neither the attention nor the support of Englishmen is withheld from men who, like him, present themselves as the honest, straightforward, and intelligent representatives of projects that are sufficiently solid to sustain a thorough examination. He can report favorably of the old country. He can tell his countrymen that, if we have had a somewhat longer national experience than their own Republic, we show no signs of senility; and, in particular, that we are as far as possible from being deficient in that readiness to appreciate and foster great and daring enterprises which is sometimes said by superficial observers to belong almost exclusively to said by superficial observers to belong almost exclusively to the United States, and to be the distinctive feature of the American character. But he can tell them more than this. He can say, with the most perfect truth, that there is in this country no feeling of hostile rivalry towards them; and he may refer, in proof of this, to the reception which we have given to his project, and to the cordial in-terest which we have manifested in the success of an un-